A NEW FEE-AND-SALARY BILL

Senator Kopelke Introduces One That He Thinks Is Constitutional.

Bill Amending the City Charter as to Paving Street Intersections, Paying for Large Sewers and Other Points Introduced.

Fight for State Librarian Reaches the Point of Personal Animosity.

Action Upon the Death of Ex-President Hayes -Senator Turpie Re-Elected-Business of the Legislature.

NEW FEE AND SALARY BILL.

Senator Kopelke Introduces One Graded

Upon Population of Counties, 'Twas windy weather in the Senate yesterday, with, perhaps, no positive results. From Senators Cranor to Seller, and from Fulk to Boord it blew big guns all day long. Senator Kopelke introduced another fee and salary bill, which was about the most important happening.

This bill re-enacts, in different shape, that portion of the act of 1891 which relates to the fees to be charged and services to be performed by county officers. It leaves all those sections out which attempt to specifically fix their salaries, and in their place enacts that in counties of 10,000 inhabitants and under auditors and sheriffs shall receive \$1,200 and clerks, recorders and treasurers \$1,000; that in counties above 10,000 inhabitants the compensation of the officers shall be fixed by adding \$50 for each 1,000 of population to the sum of \$1,200 in the case of auditor and sheriff, and \$1,000 in the case of clerks, recorders and treasurers, till a salary of \$3,000 is reached. After that \$25 shall be added for each 1,000 population till \$4,000 is reached in the case of auditors and sheriffs, and \$3,500 in the case of the other officers. Said sums shall be respectively the limits of county officers salaries.

The population must be determined from year to year upon the basis of the school enumeration, multiplying the number of children of school age by three to arrive at the population. These salaries shall be for the officers alone, and, in addition, they shall be entitled to retain out of the income of their office, and auditors and treasurers to receive from the county treasury enough to pay deputies, clerks and assistants. They shall report the names and compensations of such to the County Commissioners in their quarterly reports and the commissioners shall pass on such reports as ppon other claims, and appeals shall lie from their decisions as in other cases. This bill went to the committee on fees and

CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Two New Measures of Importance to Indianapolis-Other Bills Introduced.

Mayor Sullivan, George G. Tanner and A. L. Mason appeared in the House yesterday morning and handed to Mr. Grossart a copy of the bill drafted by Mr. Mason after discussion with the city affairs committees of the Board of Trade, Commercial Club and city officials, amending the city charter. In the afternoon the bill was introduced by Mr. Grossart and referred to the committee on the affairs of the city of Indianapolis, of which he is chairman.

The amendment of chief interest is that relating to paving street intersections. At present the city pays for these, amounting to about one-fourth of the whole cost of the improvement. The new bill puts onehalf upon all the property along the improved street and taxes the other half upon the property along the intersecting street for a square either way.

The one of second importance empowers the Board of Public Works to assess the cost of large sewers, by the square foot, against all the territory drained, instead of the complicated scheme now in use. This also relieves the city from any part of the cost of sewer-building. The other amend-

Amending Section 4 of the charter, so that special elections for councilmen-at-large will be abolished in case of a vacancy. [A recent special election cost \$12,000.] Also amending Section 12, and providing that, in the event of a vacancy in the office of councilman-at-large, the Common Council shall fill the office for the unexpired term, the election to be held at a special meeting of the Common Council, on the call of the Mayor.

Amending Section 55. authorizing the controller to appoint a deputy at a salary not exceeding \$1,200, and authorizing the controller and his deputy to administer oaths in all matters Amending Section 58, so that the Board of

Public Works may employ a clerk at a salary of not more than \$1,500. [This allows an increase of \$500 over the present arrangement.]
Amending Section 85, so that it may be necessary, in case of sewer improvements, to publish notification only, instead of giving per-

The committee in charge of the bill met at 5 o'clock, and the Mayor and other gentlemen appeared before them arguing for the amendments. The committee will report favorably upon the bill. The proposed amendments have been kept quiet, and it is the expectation to put them through before the heavy property-owners opposed to them get thoroughly awake. Senator McHugh, of Marion, will introduce the bill in the Senate.

Mr. Meredith, of Delaware county, introduced the encampment appropriation bill in the House, and memorials from two Grand Army posts indorsing it were presented. The Speaker sent the bill to the committee on ways and means, and the memorials to that on military affairs. Other new bills were introduced, as fol-

By Mr. Askren: Empowering County Commissioners to pay bonds of gravel-road companies. By Mr. Barnes: To repeal the provoke law. By Mr. Erwin: To require insurance compa-nies to keep \$50,000 on deposit in the State. By Mr. Dutch: For the transfer of pupils from crowded school districts. By Mr. Clauser: To legalize the owning of seines and making it lawful to seine during Octo-

ber and November, and unlawful to fish in any manner at any other time of year. By Mr. Allen: Concerning county bridges. By Mr. Johnson: Amending the fee and salary law, in relation to Dearborn county only. By Mr. Meredith: Appropriating \$50,000 to assist in entertaining the national encampment. Referred to ways and means committee.

By Mr. McIntyre: To license bill-posters, sign-By Mr. Bassett: To amend the poor law. By Mr. Johnson: To erect tablets on the battle-field of Chickamauga marking position of In-

By Mr. Grossart: To amend the Indianapolis charter. Referred to committee on Indianapo-

By Mr. Dunean: To amend law protecting By Mr. Cunningham: To abolish office of road By Mr. Bedell: To legalize incorporation of

By Mr. Vermillion: For the relief of Eliaken towns to construct sewers.

By Mr. Stakebake: To authorize trustees of By Mr. Hunter: To amend law concerning laudlord and tenant. Also: To amend public-By Mr. Hay: To amend usury law.

FOR STATE LIBRARIAN. The Two Ladies Fighting for the Position

Have a Loving Confab. Considerable fun has fallen out here and there in the race for State Librarian. Miss Ahern, one candidate, is a lithe little Irish

lady, about - years old, with her wits al ways ready, while Mrs. Beeson is a trim and active lady of about --- years of age, who always wears a winning smile and

Considers her candidacy at par so far.

Somehow it got rumored about yesterday that Miss Abern had thrown her influence to Bagley, with the promise that she might retain her present position as depu-ty. Mrs. Beeson met Miss Ahern, and off went the bomb! Mrs. Beeson was kept in an apprehensible suspense all day, for in the afternoon she got the impression somewhere that Miss Ahern had entered a combine against Sterling Holt to throw votes to Rhody Shiel! The poor lady was staggered by this information, although she confessed she did not understand exactly

what it meant. When the two met in the lobby of the House Mrs. Beeson taxed Miss Ahern with these high-handed crimes and misdemeanors, and Miss Ahern smilingly but stoutly denied them, while in her turn she made a few remarks about people who would cir-culate personal attacks. She wanted to be taken to Bagley or Holt and see about these things, and the two left the hall. Mrs. Beesan it was who had Tuesday night's caucus "called off," and she says it will not be called on again until she "gets her fences built."

ON EX-PRESIDENT HAYES. Democrats in the Senate Somewhat Discourteous-House Resolution-Turple's Views. Senator Boyd introduced a resolution on the death of ex-President Hayes, for the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions, and that the Senate adjourn, when it did adjourn, until 10 o'clock to-day, Senator Magee moved to strike out that part of the resolution affecting the adjournment of the Senate, which was promptly done. A little incident occurred later on, when the vote was taken, which pointed very significantly to the political status, as well as the deep-seated remorse which has roosted for many years upon the head of Senator Kern, of this city, and sev-

Senator Loveland was explaining his vote, at the same time offering a eulogy on the late ex-President.

"To a man who has been elected President of this great Nation," Senator Loveland was saving, when the piping voice of the gallant Kern broke in with the clever

"He never was elected." To this, Senator Loveland referred as a pathetic instance-a singular case where that respect which is due the dead could not prevail. Senator Loveland was offering the Marion county Senator his commiseration, when Senator Magee, who could not bear to see the majority silent, arose to his usual point of order, and occupied the floor for some time with a dissipated speech, directed toward the Republicans for the last two The House, by virtue of its Speaker, was

a little more courteous. Early in the afternoon Mr. Richter offered the following

Whereas, We have heard with deep feelings of regret the announcement of the death of Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States.

Whereas, His life was one of usefulness and benefit to his country, in the various capacities in which he served as soldier, statesman, philanthropist and citizen; therefore, be it Resolved, That in the death of Rutherford B Hayes our Nation has sustained a loss of a faith ful and honest public servant, an able, courage ous, educated and kind-hearted citizen, whose place will be difficult to fill in the councils of the different fields in which he labored so long and faithfully for the welfare of the people of his

Resolved, That we deplore his death and deeply sympathize with the relatives, friends and countrymen of the distinguished dead in the irreparable loss which they have sustained, and beg leave to assure them that the people of In-diana will remember with grateful feelings his sterling worth and praiseworthy efforts in their

Resolved, As a further mark of respect to the deceased, that this House do now adjourn until Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Ader moved to strike out the last clause, as had been done in the Senate, but not a great many Democrats voted for his motion, while all the Republicans voted

against it, and it was declared lost. The resolution was then adopted. When Senator Turpie was accosted, late in the day yesterday, for an expression concerning ex-President R. B. Hayes, he said: "Why-what do you want me to talk about Hayes for?" "We are getting a few words from a num-

ber of prominent citizens concerning Mr. Hayes, which we desire to print." "What for? What's he running for?" "O Senator, you know he is dead!" This wideawake citizen, very recently selected to represent Indiana in the United

States Senate, hadn't heard about it!

TURPIE MADE SENATOR. Last Act Gone Through Yesterday-The Speech of the Senator-Elect.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the members of the Senate appeared in the House chamber. with Senator Turpie upon the arm of Lieutenant-governor Nye. He was led up into the Speaker's pulpit, and Mr. Nye. taking the chair, announced the reason for the joint session, being to canvass the vote for United States Senator. The roll was called, showing forty-eight Senators and ninety-six Representatives present. The galleries and lobbies were crowded with people, among them all the State officers and such prominent Democrats as happened to be in the city. The senatorial proceedings of both houses were read by the respective clerks, and the Lieutenantgovernor declared Mr. Turple elected.

Subdued applause followed, and Mr. Nye declared the joint convention adjourned. A few people started out, and Senator Turpie began to look as though he feared there was to be no call for the speech which was already in type in the offices of the afternoon newspapers. One or two Democrats in the corner, however, had been posted, and called out "Turpie." The newly-elected Senator then arose and spoke in rather nasal and nervous, but, withal, earnest

tone, as follows: Allow me to return to you, and through you to the great and generous constituencies which you represent, my sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the high honor conferred upon me in the result of the election for United States Senator just declared by the chairman of the joint convention, and to proffer the assur-ance that my utmost ability shall be exerted to promote and subserve the hightest interests of the State and the people of Indiana in that branch of the national council to which your kindly favor has called me.

Forty years ago any legislative services com-menced at this capital as a member of the House of Representatives, and it has been continued at intervals both here and elsewhere. Neither time nor experience has wrought, in my judgment, any disparagement of the exceeding importance and far-reaching responsibility of a membership in this body. The Legislature, the General Assembly of the State, ought not only to be the school, but also the sphere of the best and truest statesmanship in the land. A recent memorable event in last November has much aggrandized the condition and the character of the States. The assured and permanent ascendency of Democratic sentiment and opinion will infuse fresh life and vigor into every legitimate function and province of the gen-

eral government, and at the same time will safely guard the metes and bounds of State autonomy and authority against aggression. We shall witness once more the full and faultless administration of civil and political liberty in the States as such. The freedom of the ballot, the right of representation, are parts of this system, not justly to be encroached upon, either by the dogma of expost facto apportionment or by the specious pre-tense of a federal supervision of elections. A

free people in a free State need no external guardians of the franchise. Liberty is its own keeper, federal supervision and federal taxation, save for purposes of revenue, are alike unwarranted, equally subversive of true liberty. Liberty often menaced, much maligned, whose cause, in the beautiful words of an ther, in every conflict for its maintenance, gathers strength as much from the blows which it receives and endures as from those it gives. Accept again my heartfelt acknowledgment, with the wish that abundant success may attend you in the discharge of the arduous duties of the

session that yet await you, and that your returning footsteps may, at its close, be welcomed with the gracious greeting heard long ago by the good and faithful servant from the lips of his approv-

With a fair greeting of applause the assem blage dispersed.

CAPT. TIMOTHY DAWSON'S PLACE. He Got It After the Senate Had Argued About It All Day.

Early in the morning session Senator Mc-Hugh, of Marion, offered a resolution, which provided a place for Capt. Timothy Dawson, an ex-Democratic soldier, among the Senates attaches, which provoked the most inconsistent arguments from some of the august that have ever yet fell upon the ear this session. It was not settled until after dinner, and then it was decided to give him a place of cobweb cleaner, and ventilator. It seems as though every available necessity had been provided for, by way of help, until there was absolutely nothing on earth that the Senate wanted done that was not already being done by its army of help. Instead of any better reason. son was an old soldier, in destitute circumstances, and worthy of having charity bestowed upon him. In the debate which ensued, Senator Cranor's speech was particularly acrid, although he voted to give the old soldier a place. Mr. Cranor said that, from the speeches he had heard lately in the Senate, he had found out something that had filled his heart with sadness and disappointment. He had, until recently, understood that the Republicans of Indiana had had much to do with saving the Union, but that from the eulogies on Senator Turple it seemed that that gentleman han been the chief instrument; but, whoever he was, that went through those four years of hell, he could never say no to any proposition which re-paid him partially for his great service. Immediately after dinner the resolution of the Senator from Marion was considered, regarding this appointment. Senator Ko-pelke moved to table the resolution, which

Things began to get pretty well mixed up, but the motion to table the motion to reconsider failed. The vote on the motion to re-Senator Kern took occasion to make a speech for the adoption of the resolution, and for once in his life felt a throb of sympathy for the old soldier, as he came from the Democratic folds. Senator Kern was in favor of making the world's fair appropriation a little less, and of giving this particular old soldier in question the benefit of the difference. Mr. Kern understood that the man was in want, and that his family were destitute, and that for once the resolution under consideration should be an exception to the usual order.

was carried. Senator Cranor moved to re-

consider the motion to table, and Senator Loveland moved to table that motion.

Senator Crumpacker spoke, favoring the appointment of Captain Dawson. Senator Loveland talked deprecatingly of the assumed patriotism of Senator Kern. which cost him nothing, and favored, if charity had to be granted the old man, each Senator giving \$5 out of his own pocket. Senator Magee offered to raise Senator Loveland one; everybody laughed, and the vote on the original resolution gave Capt. Timothy Dawson \$5 a day of the State's money by a vote of 27 to 18.

BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

First Labor Measure Passed-Many Little Bills Killed-Michael Blue's Tale of Woe. Mr. Deery's bill to prevent the discharge of employes for their connection with labor organizations came up on third reading in the House yesterday morning and was put upon its passage without debate. The bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of \$100 and six months in jail, for any employer of labor or agent of an employing corporation to discharge, or threaten an employe for belonging to labor organization, or exact a pledge from him not to join one as a consideration of employment. The bill passed by a vote of 90 to 1, Mr. Hunter, of Warren, voting in the negative. The bill is an almost exact duplicate of the Ohio law on the subject, The two Senate bills fixing the time of holding court in the Twenty-third judicial district, Tippecanoe county, were read in the House, and Mr. Haggard moved their passage under suspension of the rules, and

they were passed without opposition. Senator McHugh's telegraph bill was brought into the House and referred, as was also Senator Gilman's bill on taxation, which went to the committee on ways and means. Senator Smith's complicated bil about annexing territory from another county to a town was also brought in and

The judiciary committee reported favorably upon Mr. Lindemuth's bill to legalize the issue of the Centerville school bonds and the report was adopted. The bill, on Mr. Lindemuth's motion, was then passed under suspension of the rules. The same committee reported in favor of killing Mr. Davis's bill on taxation. It reported also killing Mr. Blue's bill declaring void any note with a clause providing for payment of attorney's tees. Mr. Blue defended the bill in a modest and timid way, in which he detailed the sad story of a poor debtor with a wife, a dog, six children and a mother-in-law dependent upon him. After he got through with this note these were all that was left him. But Michael Blue talked with his back to the House, and in such a modest tone that but three or four members heard this pathetic tale. Dr. Passage, who sat right behind him, moved its reference back to the committee, with instructions. but this was tabled, and Mr. Farlow spoke in favor of amending the old law so as to require a specification of the amount of the fees. There was a sort of sympathy for Mr. Blue, and the committee's report was sat down upon. Dr. Passage renewed his motion, and it was referred back. The committee reported in favor of killing Mr. Fippen's rape law, and it was slaughtered with-

The same committee reported in favor of passing Mr. Brown's bankruptcy law, amending the old law that an assignee may be ordered by the court to sell property without the thirty days' notice, when it appears by sworn evidence or by agreement of the majority of creditors that the value of the property would deteriorate by delay. The report was adopted and the bill engrossed. The committee reported to kill Mr. Hord's little tax bill, and it died. It reported also killing Higbee's bill concerning the publica-tion of legal notices, and it died. It reported favoring the passage of Mr. Barnes's bill, raising the age of consent to fourteen years and reducing the minimum punish-

ment from five years to one year, and it was ordered engrossed. It reported killing Mr. Stakebake's mechanic's lien law, and itldied; also, killing Mr. Harkins's attorneys' fees bill, and it died; 'also, killing Mr. Stakebake's bill amending township trustees to accept donations of land, and the died. Of course the judiciary committee reported in favor of passing the bill of its chairman, Mr. McMullen, providing in civil cases for the service of summons upon corporation directors and wharfmasters. but Mr. Lindemuth suggested an amendment, and a committee of one was appointed to amend. It was amended and engrossed. It reported favoring the passage of Mr. Hench's bill to punish persons bringing into the State property stolen in other Status. This is a matter of considerable importance in the border counties. Mr. Hench explained the purpose of the bill, and Mr. Erwin opposed it. Mr. Hench made a heated speech for the bill, the committee's report was adopted and the bill ordered

SENATE DOES BUSINESS.

Some Important Measures Passed and

Others Ordered Engrossed. Senator Gilman called up Senate bill No. 13, an act concerning taxation. The bill passed with an amendment to the title. Magee's Senate Bill 71 was referred to a committee of one, that certain portions

might be stricked out. This bill is for the | ties. separation of the State funds. Senator McHugh's bill regulates telegraph companies by restoring the penal act which several years ago was in substance repealed, so that in no case could damages be collected from negligence. The present

bill enacts that if a message is neglected either the sender or receiver may receive \$100 by way of punishment to the company. The bill passed. Senate Bill 35, by Senator Smith, which | SALVATION OIL, the people's liniment, is guar-

occasioned so much discussion last Thursday, was read and bassed. Senator Boyd explained his vote, saying that in his opinion it simply opened the way to litigation, and he would vote no. This bill was for the annexation of lands in an adjoining county to a town or city.

Senator Magee's motion to refer Bill 71 to a committee of one was recalled and the bill read. Senator Magee was called upon to explain the bill, and said that by the separation of the State's funds and each fund being kept apart the status of the State's affairs could be better ascertained. If the law was good for counties and townships it was good for the State. The vote on this bill was—yeas, 26; nays, 21.
Senate bill No. 95 (Fulk), requiring railroads to have all deeds, releases, etc., re-

corded, was ordered engrossed. Senate Bill 16 (Kennedy), regulating election of successors to county officers whose term expires, etc., was ordered engrossed. Senate Bill 54 (McCutcheon), concerning carrying concealed weapons, etc., was en-

Senate Bill 77 (Newby), for the lighting of cities and towns, was engrossed. Senate Bill 32 (Newby), authorizing cities and towns to issue bonds for the purpose of funding their indebtedness, was objected to by Senator Magee, but was also en-

Senate Bill 38 (Sweeney), in regard to the recording of wills, orders of court, etc., with the auditor, was amended and en-The committee on organization of courts

recommended certain changes in Senate Bill 17 (Kern) regarding the equalization of the work of the Supreme and Appellate Courts. On motion of Senator Kern the bill was ordered printed. This committee also recommended the postponement of Senate Bill 66, by Senator Fulk. The committee on corporations reported on Senate Bill 53 (Kopelke) affecting corporations, and it was passed to second reading. The committee on Bill 91 (Wishard), which was passed to second reading, as was also 102 (Boord). The committee on county and township business reported several bills of minor importance, which were disposed of as follows: Senate Bill 61 (Aiken) was postponed; Senate Bill 118 (Seller) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 120 (Mc-Cutcheon) was postponed; Senate Bill 48 (Fulk) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 41 (Wray) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 76 (Morgan) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 76 (Morgan) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 76 (Morgan) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 76 (Morgan) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 76 (Morgan) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 76 (Morgan) was passed to second reading; Senate Bill 116 (Newby) agriculture reported favorably upon Senate to second reading; Senate Bill 116 (Newby) was postponed; Senate Bill 79 (Seller) referred to the author to be put in legible form; Senate Bill 109 (Kennedy) was passed to second reading.

NEW BILLS. By Senator Bingham: For the release of mortgages when paid.

By Senator Crumpacker: Exchange of lands, etc., of local character. By Senator Boyd: In regard to roads. By Senator Griffith: Authorizing appeals from

county auditors to Board of County Commis-By Senator Holcomb: Requiring county auditors to publish accounts of all allowances made ommissioners. By Se at Kern: For the encouragement of

By Senator Kopeike: Concerning the duties and compensation of county officers. By Senator McCutcheon: To condemn property or institutions for the sake of drainage. By Senator McHugh, of Tippecanoe: Prohibiting the collection of damages in cities for any injuries received by any one where the city's authorities have not received a twenty-four

By Senator McLean: Fixing salaries of county By Senator Newby: Legalizing the convey ance of real estate by attorneys in fact. By Senator P arker: Recording notices of con-By Senator Seller: Concerning the officers of

the county-school system, and the regulation of township libraries. By Senator Smith: Empowering courts to appoint physicians for the examination of persons applying for damages for physical injuries. By Senator Vail: Establishment of sugar factories and exempting same from taxation for a period of five years.

Legislative Notes. The House committee on Reformatory Institutions will go to the Reform School at

Plainfield to-day. At the beginning of yesterday morning's session Senator Loveland asked leave of absence for Senator Wishard, who was still sick.

A memorial on the death of ex-Senator Harry Francis, of LaPorte, prepared by the special committee appointed for that purpose, was read and adopted in the Senate. Senator Crumpacker followed with a short address.

fo the Editor of the Indianapons Journal: Legislation That Is Much Needed.

There is no subject in this State for legislation so important as a law restricting the purchases and contracts of township trustees. There is no point in our system of government where the people have been as badly swindled as they have by the operations of sharpers with township trustees. It was thought by the people, when the expose as to Pollard came and he retired to Canada with his \$700,000, that the business was at an end. But George M. Ray and other sharpers have shown that the business is still in its infancy. Ray got in his work with three trustees in Shelby county to the aggregate amount of \$35,000 or \$40,000. He has "worked" many other places in the State where there has been no exposures yet, and the people are footing the bills. He is still holding a large amount of his ill-gotten paper, which he is seeking to negotiate to innocent persons for cash. I suggest that a law ought to be passed that would prevent the trustees making any contract for school supplies that would exceed \$100 without first procuring an order of the board of commissioners approving the purchase, after due notice given to the citizens of the township. Also, that trustees be disabled from executing any written obligation for school supplies unless the same is first presented to and approved by the proper board of commissioners. Nothing short of this kind of legislation can stop this system OLD SHELBY. of swindling.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.

How to Provide Work for All. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I am glad you enter upon my idea of securing work for all those who are willing, but cannot find it under the existing circumstances. However, you find an obstacle in the human inclination for liberty and independence. That is right. There are many other inclinations which also should be taken into account. There is a prevailing sense for order and decency, a dread of anarchy, a desire to be treated with love, to enjoy comfort and good company, etc. Let us try to harmonize these human aspirations, and we may possibly solve the problem by this or by some better scheme. But, above all, let us make exertions for it and induce our talented fellowmen to occupy their minds with this important question. The management of the army of laboring men certainly would require a strong hand, but there is no necessity for cruelty. Let the men be treated with severity, but also with kindness. Let there be erected large halls where they can spend their leisure time and get refreshments at a low price. Such halls might possibly do more for the promotion of temperance than laws, etc. Many persons would prefer a cup of coffee. or tea, or bouillon, or even a glass of fresh water, decently served, to beer, wine or whisky, especially after having realized by experience the beneficent effects. Let there be lecturers and books in such halls, and the minds of the visitors be elevated. Let the applicants for work be apprised at once that they will be engaged only so long as they desire; that they can go as soon as they can find other work that will suit them better. There certainly must be kept discipline, but it needs not to be severe as in an army, that has to expect disastrons contingencies; that has to accomplish wonderful feats of bravery and exertion at moments of danger or expected victory. Is it necessary to point out the occupation for such an army of men and women? I feel confident if a branch of government in that direction were established it would find the desired opportuni-CLEMENS VONNEGUT. INDIANAFOLIS, Jan. 17.

A Litigant Ill.

Cecile Hardy, the young lady who recently saed her father, James G. W. Hardy, for an accounting of their estate, is lying seriously ill in a notel at Boston. She is suffering from nervous prostration and her recovery is said to be doubtful.



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LINCOLN AND GRANT.

Mr. Fishback Talked Entertainingly at Plymouth Church About Them.

In the parlors of Plymouth Church, last night, Mr. W. P. Fishback talked to the Plymouth institute class in American political biography upon the careers of Grant and Lincoln. He began with Lincoln, because, in point of age and position, he antenated the great general. The earlier days of the "rail-splitter" President were passed over with bare mention, but many of the phases of the martyr President's character as then evidenced in his acts were mentioned. Lincoln was a flat-boat hand on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; he was a rail-splitter in Illinois; he tried blacksmithing, and then merchandising, failing in the latter business, but, with characteristic honesty, worked hard to pay every cent his liabilities. He had once been a clerk in a general store, and to the fact that as clerk he had sold whisky over the counter Stephen A. Douglas once alluded in a sarcastic way. Lincoln replied that the only difference between him and Douglas was the 1242 cents that Douglas had to lay down on the bar. Lincoln read well, but not extensively. The libraries of those days, Mr. Fishback said, were made up of standard classical works, and from them Lincoln got his knowledge. His vocabulary, the speaker said, was taken from the newspapers, and that is why it was so terse. After the Black Hawk war he became a lawyer. He was particularly good as a collection lawyer, and a Chicago client placed a debt in his hands for collection. Lincoln visited the debtor, and reported, in his dry way, that he found subject to execution nothing that might be obtained except a few chairs and a table. He added, however, that he had found "a large rat-hole that was worth looking into."

The speaker next alluded to the political rise of Lincoln, whose first race for the Legislature resulted in defeat. He was elected successively from 1834 to 1840, and then became the partner of Senator Stewart, who afterwards defeated Donglas for the Senate. ' He next entered Congress, and at once became a devoted adherent to the Abolition doctrines. He did not get warmed up in this affiliation until the Missouri compromise was effected, he taking the position held by many others, that it was a concession to slavery. When he was a candidate for the Senate, in 1850, he showed his devotion to the Abolition cause by urging his friends to ing opponent of Douglas. Eight years later he was nominated for the Senate, and while in a debate with Douglas at Freeport, Ill., forced the previously non-committal Democrat to concede that he believed the Territory, in its territorial capacity, had a right to say whether slavery should or should not be tolerated. This, in the face of the support by Douglas of the Dred Scott decision, had great effect. The speaker detailed the nomination of Lincoln in 1800 for the presidency and how it was accomplished by the vote of Pennsylvania, to which State all the patronage was promised. With the election of Lincoin seven States seceded. But with characteristic prudence Lincoln did not announce what his policy would be until the time for his inauguration, when in speeches here and elsewhere he said plainly that if coercion was necessary it would be

When inaugurated he selected a strange Cabinet, composed principally of those who had tried to defeat him for the presidential nomination. During his administration his entire Cabinet was changed. Charles Francis Adams tried to show that Seward was the leader of the administration, and that he, and not Lincoln, was President. But the diary of Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, disproved that. "It was then just as it is now," he said, "people are trying to make out that members of the Cabinet have been the administration and that Harrison has not been President. The Cabinet tried to run Lincoln and could not do it. Harrison has been the President, and he alone."

Passing to General Grant, the speaker told many anecdotes of his boyhood in Ohio. The speaker and he were natives of the same county, and their families were acquainted. Grant's father was an Abolitionist, and his mother's family were proslavery partisans, and had no use for Grant. After his career at West Point and in the Mexican war Grant settled on a farm near St. Louis, and peddled wood by the cord to town. Grant, the speaker said, always considered the Mexican war a bullying affair, and one of which the country ought to be ashamed. When Sumter was fired on Grant was chosen to preside over a public meeting, although he was as stranger to most of thos present. When Washburne, afterwards minister to France, came into the meeting he censured the assembly for choosing an entire stranger as chairman. Soon after Grant was appointed to command the Twenty-first Illinois infantry. and, although disobeying orders at different places, while subordinate to General Halleck, won many battles. His military career the speaker detailed, and then reaching that period when his two characters were thrown together, talked of them in mutual relation. When Lincoln gave

Grant command it was full and complete.

When Lincoln showed him a plan of campaign which Grant disapproved, Lincoln tore it up. Lord Wolseley has tried to show that Lincoln was the great strategist and cited many directions to generals by Lincoln that were successful.

Lincoln, the speaker said, did not magnity party accomplishments, and in his second inaugural speech he said nothing of party. He did say that the country should care for the soldiers and their widows and orphans. "And let me say something about pensions here," continued the speaker. "When the soldiers went to the front they were told that if they fought the battles and won nothing would be too good for them. If the people who are now seeking to ridicule the pensioners could feel and know what the soldiers did, as we who lived in the days of the war knew and felt, this cry of opposition to pensions would cease. This howl comes from wealthy New Yorkers, who live half the time abroad, New York was not patriotic; she resisted the draft, and her rich men to-day do not cure much for the country. Almost the last words of Lincoln were to care for the

soldiers.' The speaker thought that the most heroic event in Grant's life was his work upon his memoirs after his disease had been pronounced fatal, in order to provide for his family after his death. He said that he believed Grant and Lincoln were two of the most remarkable characters in history. He closed by reading a quotation from Lowell.

AT THE THEATERS.

New Attractions at the Grand and English's To-Night-The Nordica Concert.

At the Grand Opera-house to-night and during the remainder of the week will be seen, for the first time here, the comedy "The Gray Mare," which proved to be such a success at the New York Lyceum Theater. The comedy is described as funny a tangled web of situations as has of late years been patterned for the boards. It is said to be plausible of story, ludicrous in situation and extremely bright in dialogue. * The play will be presented by Daniel Frohman's special company, who have met with remarkable success throughout the

Miss Rosabel Morrison, an attractive and talented young actress, who last appeared here with her father, Lewis Morrison, in 'Faust," will be the attraction at English's to-night and the rest of the week in De Mille's play, "The Danger Signal." The play has a number of realistic effects. By the payment of a large certainty Dickson & Talbott have secured the Howard Athenaum Star Specialty Company, whose reputation as the best combination of vaudeville artists extant is general, for

the Park Theater next week. At the box-office of the Grand, this morning, will begin the advance sale of seats for the Nordica operatic concert next Monday night. Mme. Nordica is a dramatic soprano who has fairly won her way in all of the opera-houses in Europe, and especially in London is this American cantatrice a favorite. She will be assisted by Mme. Sofia Scalchi, the celebrated contralto; Miss Helen Dudley Campbell, mezzo-soprano; Signor Campanini, tenor; Signor Del Puente, baritone, and Emil Fischer, the great basso. A miscellaneous operatio programme will be given, including areas for soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone and base; also, a number of concerted pieces, including the ever favorite sextet from "Lucia." To conclude the entertainment the complete opera by Mascagni, "Cavalleria Rusticana," in concert form, will be sung in Italian.

Class for Musical Study. In response to numerous inquiries Mr. Arens announces that applications to the classes for sight reading and the children's chorus will be received at the School of Music, corner of Circle and Market streets. as follows: Thursdays, from 8 to 9 P. M., ladies and gentlemen: Saturdays, from 9 to 10 A. M., ladies only; Saturdays, from 10 to 11 A. M., children only. The competition for the free scholarships of the children's select chorus, one hundred in all, will begin Saturday next.

Members of the Legislature Desiring THE JOURNAL left at their hotels or boarding-houses are requested to leave their orders at the counting-room, send postal-card or telephone to No. 238.

ERCURIAL Mr. J C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of S.S.S. tracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that

made my life one of agony. RECUMATI four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. SSS Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed ree. SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Note the date: Feb'y 5, 1892.

Cleveland's Baking Powder." Marion Harland

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